

No. 21

school-room and on the shooting range will not soon be forgotten.

Mr. Hudson has gone on military duties—to the front, we think. Good luck to him and a safe return!

We are sorry so many of our fellows could not rejoin us this term; however, we trust we shall see them back once more when the war clouds roll by and the good times come again.

SCHOOL NOTES.

The following boys have joined us this term:

Helmcken i (Form V.), from Upper Canada College, Toronto.

Stewart (Form V.), returned.

Turner (IV.), from Western Canada College, Calgary.

Croxford (IV.), Victoria High School, Grahamstown, South Africa.

Sizer (IIIb.), Seattle.

Bull (II.), Winston House School, Winchester.

Dearle (II.), Highgate Grammer School, London, Eng.

Munday (II.), Collegiate School, Victoria.

Clark (II.), returned.

Barton (IV.), St. Michael's Victoria.

We congratulate our two new prefects: Challoner in the East House, Stanley in the West House.

Mr. Sparks has kindly taken on the duties of Choir-master.

The following passed their matriculation for McGill University this year: R. Hodson, F. H. Jones, C. Frampton, A. G. Woodward, R. C. Woodward, E. A. Henderson. Conditional: R. H. Finlayson, J. P. Schofield, L. de S. Duke, A. T. Ferrie, J. P. Chadwick.

We were pleased to see W. Decker, one of our Old Boys, playing a fine game at forward for the Vancouver Rugby team.

Colin Ferrie, another Old Boy, helped to win the Life-saving championship of British Columbia at the Y.M.C.A.

A great deal of credit is due to the School Choir for the hearty way it leads the singing, not only on Sundays, but also in morning Chapel. The trebles have greatly improved,

and have learned that quality and not quantity is essential. There are undoubtedly many good voices, and when they have had a few more lessons in throat and head notes a great difference will be noticed in their high notes. The basses, a new venture, have turned out very satisfactorily, and are beginning to read easy hymns quickly. There are some very good voices here, and only confidence is required. It is most pleasing to see how keen they all are, every boy attending Choir-practice most willingly.

Football is now in full swing. The results of the different matches will be seen in the next issue.

We have decided not to have our usual Christmas play this year, as we feel that at such a time as this and with so many Old Boys at the front it would be out of place.

OLD BOYS' COLUMN.

We are all pleased that so many of our Old Boys are off to the front; many of their names are familiar to most boys in the School; others are known by the reputations they made here. We know that they will give a good account of themselves. When they are doing their little bit, the old cry will come back to them: "Play up, School!" the old spirit with which they fought for the honour of their houses and the good name of the School will still be in them, and we know they will "do or die." Good luck to them and a safe return! The names are:

In the 88th—H. C. V. Macdowall (Lieut.); D. C. Shaw (Private); L. B. Potts (Private).

In the 72nd—R. Bell-Irving (Lieut.); R. Tupper (Lieut.); V. G. Tupper (Private); K. A. Creery (Private); A. D. Bell-Irving (Private); N. S. York (Private).

In the 6th—R. Buscombe (Lieut.); W. J. Bowser (Private); W. Mackay (Private).

In the 6th, C.E.—P. Bell-Irving (Lieut.).

In the 5th—K. H. Bovill (Lieut.); W. T. Taylor (Gunner), 2nd Contingent.

In the 50th—P. R. M. Wallis (Lieut.); R. Ker (Lieut.), 2nd Contingent; A. B. Irving (Lieut.).

In Other Units—E. D. Ashcroft (Lieut., Royal Engineers); W. J. Pearse, King Edward Horse; M. Bright, Signalling Corps; C. V. Winch, A.S.C.; R. W. Whittome, A.S.C.; G. Miller, 7th Service Battn., Oxford and Bucks' Regt.; R. Beech, H.M.S. Berwick.

We hear that J. G. Tatlow has received a commission in Strathcona's Horse and has gone into training at Winnipeg preparatory to joining his regiment at the front. We congratulate him and wish him the best of luck.

THE GARDEN COMPETITION.

Marks were awarded in the following manner: 10 each for neatness, colour, scheme, arrangement of plants as to size, size and quality of blooms. Only four Forms competed, IIIb, IIa, IIb, and the First Form, the total marks for each being as follows:

1. IIb	31	3. IIIb	28
2. IIa	30	4. 1st Form	20

The winners gained their success as the result of steady and consistent work, the lack of which two of the other Forms endeavoured to supply by thrusting in a few plants shortly before; these plants had a very woe-begone appearance. The soil should always be dug deep and the surface be kept broken. Each boy of the winning Form did some of the work.

CRICKET AVERAGES, 1914.

Batting.

Name	Inns.	Runs	Times not out	Most an inns.	Average
Hudson	12	248	0	49	20.66
Finlayson	12	141	0	41	12.5
Kilpatrick	10	118	0	41	11.8
Stanley	9	47	4	16	9.4
Duke	11	99	1	28	9.0
Schofield	11	84	1	26	7.63
Challoner	9	50	2	27	7.14
Dobbie	12	75	1	17	6.25
Holms	3	9	1	6	4.5
Hodson	3	17	0	10	3.4
Winch	5	11	0	8	2.2

Bowling.

Name	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wkt's	Average
Hudson	107	21	312	55	5.67
Challoner	44	10	129	18	7.1
Finlayson	107	16	340	43	7.9
Holms	22	3	94	12	7.83
Duke	3	0	12	2	6.0
Stanley	7	1	25	2	12.5

CRICKET CHARACTERS.

Finlayson (Capt.) A very useful all-round cricketer. Delivers a good, slow ball with good judgment; improved in batting, but too prone to get his legs in front of the wicket; made an excellent and energetic Captain.

Kilpatrick. Developed into an excellent wicket-keeper—especially improved on the leg side; played some good innings and has the makings of a sound bat.

Hudson. A very good bat; has practically all the shots in his bag; inclined to carelessness; a good bowler and field.

Dobbie. Played one or two good innings, but on the whole was rather disappointing; has most certainly the material of a very good bat. An excellent field anywhere.

Schofield. A fair defensive bat; too slow on his feet; good field in the country.

Duke. A disappointing bat; might have easily with determination developed into a good scoring bat; mis-times the ball owing to too much flourish; fair field.

Winch. Has a good defence, but scored few runs from not attacking the bowling; very safe pair of hands, but slow in ground fielding.

Stanley. A weak bat; has not learnt to play with a straight bat, but watches the ball carefully; should develop into a good slow bowler; a very fine field at cover.

Challoner. Developed considerably, both as a bowler and bat; promises well for the future; fair field.

Hodson. Improved greatly as a bat; watches the ball carefully, though his style lacks polish, and plays with a good, straight bat; very good field.

Holms i. A bowler with a nice, easy action and swerve; should do very well in the future; has the makings of a bat, but at present lacks confidence; fair field.

The XI. won all their matches with the exception of the two against the masters. This good result is entirely owing to the fielding of the team, which was exceptionally good throughout the season.

V. R. BENNETT.

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The tennis tournament this year was very successful, owing to the large number of entries and the favourable weather.

The singles were won fairly easily by H. Hudson from a field of thirty-one competitors. A. G. Woodward was his opponent in the finals, but he was not strong enough, and Hudson won in straight sets, 6-1, 6-1. Hudson's matches were as follows: vs. Wheatly 6-0, Leslie 6-1, Dobbie 6-3, Finlayson 7-5, 6-0, and Woodward 6-1, 6-1. Hudson's win brought the 1914 tennis pennant to the East House.

In the finals of the doubles, Finlayson and Challoner won from Duke and Pears ii 6-2, 6-4. Their matches were as follows: Against George and McDougall 6-3, Woodward and Wheatly 6-2, de Berigny and Annance 6-0, 6-1; and Duke and Peers ii 6-2, 6-4. There were sixteen pairs in the doubles.

Dobbie played good tennis throughout the tournament and, next to Hudson, was probably the best

ANNUAL PRIZE-GIVING.

The distribution took place this year on the Tennis Lawn, where the natural bank forms an excellent platform. It was thought that an al fresco ceremony would be more pleasant, as the weather had been uncomfortably warm. However, it was most unfortunate that the weather suddenly changed, and a terrific gale blew, making it very difficult for the speakers and far from comfortable for the audience. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Columbia kindly consented to present the prizes.

The Headmaster, Mr. J. C. Barnacle, read the report on the Annual School Examinations and the Health Report for the Year. Considering there had been one case of measles and two cases of chicken-pox, Mr. Barnacle thought that the work of the matrons had been well done and deserved great praise. He pointed out the fact that, wherever possible, a boy should decide what his future career should be, so that his last two years at school could be devoted toward that object. He mentioned that a boy could pass into R.M.C., Kingston; he could take the Preliminary Surveyors' Exam. of the Province; he could take the Arts and Science Courses of the McGill Matriculation, or he could enter the Naval College, Kingston. If a boy intended entering business life, he could take the Commercial Course of the School, where he got a good knowledge of Typewriting, Shorthand, Commercial Law, etc.

Mr. Barnacle then showed how the boys were developed physically, mentioning specially the work on the Football field; praising the First XI. for going through the season without losing a match; the Boxing and Gymnastic training given by the Sergeant Instructor.

The Warden, Mr. R. V. Harvey, then gave his report. He gave the successes of the School for the past year, mentioning specially that we had this year secured the ninth place in Canada at the R.M.C., and second and third places in the Navy Exams., whilst the McGill results were quite satisfactory.

Mr. Harvey then read a letter from the Dean of Washington University, with the information that this School was now accredited to that University. He explained that a boy that

had passed through University School could now take up a course at Washington University without further examination. He also read letters from the President of the University of British Columbia and from the Département of the Naval Service, showing the widespread interest in our doings.

He thought the School had good reasons to be proud of the Cadet Corps and the Rifle X., as the former had won the Championship Cup presented by the Daughters of the Empire for the most efficient corps in the Province, whilst in shooting the School had won first place in Canada in the Inter-Schools' competition.

The Bishop of Columbia then gave his address, in the course of which he congratulated the School on its splendid reports, which showed the good work the School was doing. He related a story which went to show that a boy's education, his moral character and physical development were of the utmost importance. Then Mrs. Roper and he presented the prizes, of which a complete list is given below.

Mr. Bolton concluded the proceedings with a short and humorous speech, thanking the Bishop and all those assembled for their presence there that day. A delightful tea under the trees brought a most successful day to a close.

Prize List.

Sixth Form—Form prize (Head of the School), Hodson; French prize, Waldon; Latin prize, Waldon; Mathematical prize, Hodson.

Fifth Form—Form prize, Chadwick; Essay prize, Winslow; French prize, Shaw ii; Mathematical prize, Peers i.

Modern Fifth Form—Commercial prize, Dobbie.

Fourth Form—Form prize, Cuthbert; Latin prize, Ellissen; Mathematical prize, McVittie; Scripture (the Warden's prize), de Pencier i.

Upper Third Form—Form prize, Rebbeck; Mathematical prize, Peers, ii; French prize, Rebbeck.

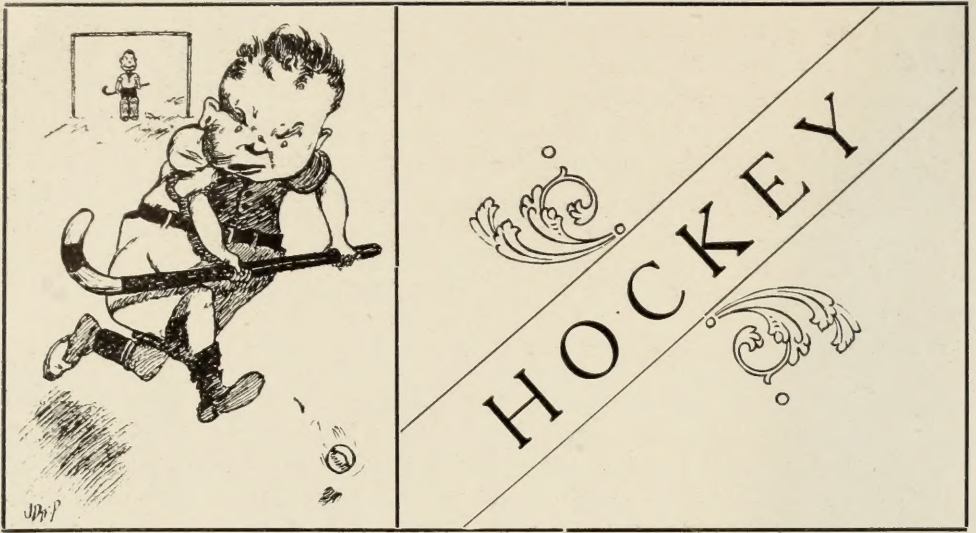
Lower Third Form—Form prize, Pickard i; Mathematical prize, Pickard i; French prize, Angell.

Upper Second Form—Form prize, (1) Lovekin, (2) Kerfoot i; Essay prize, Lovekin.

Lower Second Form—Form prize, Pickard ii; Essay prize, Harris iii.

First Form—Form prize, Bulman; General Progress (Mrs. Barnacle's prize), Scott-Allan.

Drawing prize, de Pencier i; Writing prize, Duke ii.



The opening match of our hockey season took place on Tuesday, September 22nd, against the Incogniti, and was won by the School after a well-contested game, by a score of 2-0.

In the first few minutes of play Kilpatrick, after a fine combined forward rush, scored the first goal, which performance he repeated shortly after. The second half was very even, both sides pressing hard in turn, but being unable to score. Strange to relate, when the Incogs' mascot arrived on the scene of action their goal became impregnable throughout the remainder of the match. The teams were:

Incogniti—E. A. Tunnicliffe, J. C. Barnacle, Garrard, H. Gillespie, V. R. Bennett, Rev. E. M. Willis, J. Manning, A. R. Dobson, F. A. Sparks, Rev. H. A. Collison, Holms.

University—Henderson, Thomas, Cuthbert, de Pencier, Challoner, Craig, Stanley, Hodson, Kilpatrick, Balcom, Mackenzie.

School vs. High School.

This game was played on Tuesday, September 22nd, which resulted in a win for us by a score of 5-1. The High School arrived one man short and borrowed from us de Berigny, who played an excellent game for them at inside right. Although the backs of opponents were strong, they could not hold in check our forwards. Craig at half for us is worthy of special mention; Hamilton at full-back and Mr. Hope at centre-forward played a strong game for the losers. Seldom, in either half, were we in danger of being scored against. The following made up our team:

Henderson, Creery, Thomas, Craig, Challoner, de Pencier, Mackenzie, Balcom, Kilpatrick, Hodson, Stanley.

House Match.

This annual match between the East and West Houses took place on Tuesday, October 6th, and proved to be, if possible, more interesting than that of last year. The East House won by a score of 3-2, and thoroughly deserved their victory.

The first half found the West House pressing strongly, but their forwards were unable to score. Through a fine dribble by Balcom and the combination of the East House forwards Balcom was enabled to score the first goal, which performance he repeated soon after, leaving the score at half-time 2-0.

The opening of the second half saw the West House off with another rush, and after many attempts Kilpatrick succeeded in scoring the first goal for the West House, and Stanley immediately afterward scored a second goal. The game from this point was fairly even, until, after a forward rush, Hodson shot the winning goal. The excitement throughout was intense and the game was anybody's until the sound of the final whistle.

Mr. Hope, of the High School, kindly refereed.

For the East House, Balcom, Hodson and Creery played a good game; while Kilpatrick, Stanley and Craig did yeoman service for the West. The teams were:

West House—Helmcken ii, Tolmie, Cuthbert, Van Valkenburg, Thomas, Craig, Helmcken i, Jones, Kilpatrick, Stanley, Jackson i.

East House—Henderson, Creery, Garrard, Calder, Challoner, de Pencier i, Mackenzie, Hodson, Balcom, de Berigny and Annance.

The School League.

As in former years, a hockey league was formed in the School, competing for Mrs. Barnacle's cup. This year all four teams were very evenly matched, games rarely being won by a margin of more than two goals. This keen competition throughout the league certainly helped to improve the standard of hockey in the School.

Balcom's team succeeded in winning the coveted cup in the final round, defeating Kilpatrick's XI. by a score of 3-1. The winning team owed its success largely to the good forward work of Balcom and Mackenzie, and the defensive play of Thomas. The winning team was made up of: Balcom (Capt.), Thomas, Tolmie, Mackenzie, de Berigny, Turner, Brouse, Appleton, McGregor, Atkins, Byrn i and Crickmay.

Kilpatrick was easily the leading goal-getter in the league, scoring 10 goals. Balcom shot 5, Thomas and Hodson 3 each, while Stanley, Jackson i and McDougall scored 2. Innes, Evans, Jones, Brouse, Kingham, Craig and Mackenzie all scored 1. The results of the games are as follows:

Kilpatrick's XI. beat Balcom's; score 5-1. Goals—For winners: Kilpatrick 4, Innes 1. For losers: Balcom.

Balcom's XI. beat Henderson's; score 3-2. Goals—For winners: Balcom 2, Thomas 1. For losers: Stanley and McDougall.

Van Valkenburg's XI beat Kilpatrick's; score 4-2. Goals—For winners: Hodson 3, Evans 1. For losers: Kilpatrick 2.

Henderson's team beat Van Valkenburg's; score 2-0. Goals scored for winners by Jones and Jackson i.

Balcom's XI. beat Van Valkenburg's; score 3-1. Goals—For winners: Thomas 1, Mackenzie 1, Balcom 1. For losers: Kingham.

Kilpatrick's XI. beat Henderson's; score 4-3. Goals—For winners: Kilpatrick 3, Craig 1. For losers: Jackson i, McDougall, Stanley.

Hockey Characters.

Goal—Henderson: A very efficient goal-keeper; clears well; makes effective use of his body, but must use his hands more for high shots.

Full-backs—Creery: Developed into a good full-back; hits hard and is a strong tackler.

Thomas: A very robust player; has played consistently well and been of great service to his side; must remember the rule for "sticks."

Half-backs—de Pencier i: Weak in feeding his forwards, but has a wonderful defence; possesses the knack of "always being in the right place."

Challoner: Inconsistent in his play at centre-half, which requires a player of great ability and stamina; hits strongly, but weak in defence.

Craig: A very good "half"; places the ball well for his forward line; very neat with his stick and has a splendid eye.

Forwards—Mackenzie: Developed into a very dashing and effective "outside right"; centres well, but inclined to keep the ball too long; clever stick-work.

Balcom: A very fine dribbler and good shot; always plays a hard, keen game; does not always make sufficient use of his partner.

Kilpatrick (Capt.): An exceedingly good "centre"; feeds his wings well and effects good combination. Has made a good Captain and made his team very keen and effective.

Hodson played well at "inside left"; a good dribbler, but slow in the circle; always keen.

Stanley: A good "outside left"; combined well with his "inside"; clever with his stick, but prone to delay his centre too long.

The XI. proved to be a very formidable combination, and are to be congratulated on winning all their matches. This good result must be put down not only to the ability of the players, but to the keenness and regularity with which they turned out to practice.

V. R. BENNETT.

The House Match.

Oh, Pee-wee's a marvel, and Kil, so is he,
The same may be said of the good referee;
The East won the game, it is easy to see,
For the West lost the game by a good two to three.

Oh! the play it was fast, but our boys stood the strain,
We hit, and we passed, and we played a good game;
But it seemed awfully hard when we led two to nil,
Two goals were shot for them by Stanley and Kil.

Said Pee-wee, our captain, "Now, boys, don't get slack;
To win this great game we yet one goal lack."
So we'll charge at their centre; we'll make them feel queer.
"Just one to win!" was our master's loud cheer.

So we charged and we got it, for Reg shot so hard,
Fat Tolmie's goal-keeping was by it quite marred.
So cheer for the East House, for though we be few,
We beat the great great West by three goals to two.

C. DE BERIGNY.

VALETE COMITES!

R. H. Finlayson came to the School in the Easter term of 1912. His second term saw him in the sixth form and also on the first cricket team. He was made a prefect in the Christmas term of that year, was made a Lieutenant and played for the first hockey eleven. The following Summer term he was again on the first cricket eleven, and he had a bowling average of 10.32. He was promoted to the rank of Captain, was on the rifle ten and was a first-class marksman. The Christmas term of 1913 found him the Captain of the hockey team and on the first XV. He was the secretary of the shooting and Major of the battalion. He also took a prominent part in the Christmas plays. In the Easter term he was on the miniature rifle 12; in his last term he was the Captain of the cricket eleven, and he filled this important post admirably. He failed in one subject, History, in the McGill exams.

R. B. Waldon had been with us since September, 1911, and he did unusually well, both in form and on the field. In his first term he won the Fifth Form French prize, and in his second term he was on the hockey eleven. In the Summer of 1912 he again won the Fifth Form French prize, and was on the second rifle ten. At Christmas, 1912, he was on the hockey eleven, the second XV. and was the Sergeant of the section that won the section cup. He won the Sixth Form French prize, was promoted to Lieutenant and became a first-class marksman in the Summer of 1913. The next term he was made a prefect, and was selected Vice-Captain of the hockey team. He was also promoted to the rank of Captain. He took a "feminine" part in the Christmas play and portrayed that part very realistically. In the Easter term he captained the miniature rifle team. Last term he was appointed Adjutant of the battalion and was also Captain of the rifle ten. He matriculated in June, 1913.

H. B. Hudson came in September, 1912. In the following Summer term he was on the first cricket eleven. He was a member of the East House hockey team in the Christmas term. He was again on the cricket eleven last term and did exceedingly well, both in batting and bowling. He won the tennis championship in 1914. He was a Lance-Corporal in the Cadet Corps.

J. P. Schofield entered in September, 1910. He reached the sixth form in the Christmas term of 1912. He was made a prefect in the Summer term of 1912. The following term he was on the first fifteen and gained the rank of Lieutenant. He was a useful member of the first eleven last term.

H. W. Dobbie joined the School at Christmas, 1912. His first term he was on the hockey eleven and the second fifteen. He also joined the signalling corps and took part in the Christmas plays. In the Summer of 1913 he was on the first cricket eleven and captained one of the Clayton Cup teams. He was elected Captain of the second rifle team and was a second-class marksman. By this time he had reached the rank of Signalling Sergeant. He came third out of seven in the R.M.C. class. He was made a prefect at the beginning of the Christmas term, was on the hockey eleven and the first fifteen, and was made Signalling Officer. He won the silver button and the bronze medal, and was on the miniature rifle team in the Easter term. The same term he took third place in the gym. competition. Last term he was again on the first eleven.

L. deS. Duke came September 1912. That term he was on the second fifteen and was also a member of the winning section cup team. He was on the cricket team the Summer term following and was made a Sergeant. The next term he

was on the West House football team. He again represented the School at cricket last term. He had been in the classical Sixth for two years. He passed his matriculation, conditioned in one subject.

A. T. Ferrie entered September, 1911. He was a member of the second rifle ten in the Summer of 1912. Christmas, 1913, he reached the classical Sixth. His section won the section cup in the same term. He was promoted to Lieutenant in the Easter term. He took his McGill exams. last term and passed, conditioned in one subject.

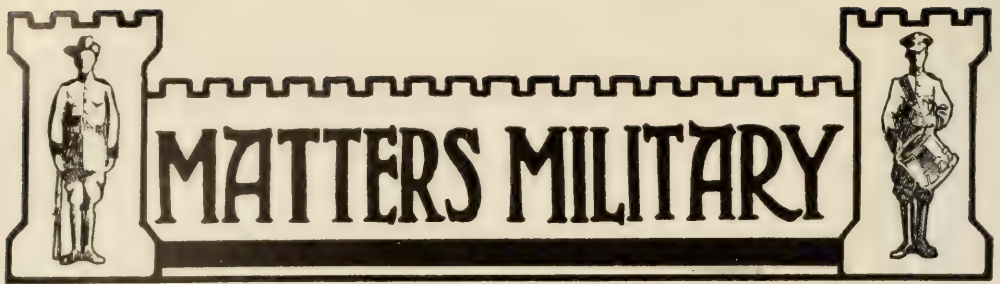
R. C. Woodward came in January, 1908. He worked his way through all the forms till, at Christmas, 1913, he reached the classical Sixth. He matriculated in June, 1914. He was a Corporal in the Cadets Corps.

C. L. Shaw came in September, 1907. At Christmas, 1910, he won the third form prize. In the Summer of 1913 he won the Watt essay prize and was promoted to the rank of Sergeant. The next term he was made a Colour-Sergeant; in the Summer term of 1914 he won the I.O.D.E. essay prize, being specially mentioned in all Canada.

A. G. Woodward came to us in January, 1908. At Christmas he won the First Form prize and was on the Junior XV. He won the Junior athletic championship and was on the second XV. in 1910. At Christmas, 1911, he was promoted to Sergeant and was again on the second XV. Summer of 1912 he was on the track team. At Christmas, 1912, he reached the Sixth Form, and was also made a Lieutenant. The next term he was a member of the first XV. He obtained a first-class marksman's certificate in the Summer. At Christmas he was made a Captain in the Cadet Corps, played for the first XV. and was on the House hockey team. At Easter, 1914, he was the winning "Galer Cup" Captain and a member of the miniature rifle team. He matriculated—Medicine course—in September, 1914.

C. S. Frampton entered September, 1911. In his first term he won both the form prize and the Mathematical prize in the Modern IV. He won the Warden's Scripture prize in the Summer of 1912. A year later he won the Fifth Form prize and was made a Sergeant. At Easter he was first in the Sixth Form, a Lieutenant and a member of the first XV. He matriculated—Science course—June, 1914.

H. C. McInnes came in September, 1911. In the Summer of 1912 he was on the second X. The next year he was again on the rifle team. At Christmas, 1913, he was in the Sixth Form and played for his House and the School at hockey. The next term he was made a prefect and was on the West House XV.



Annual Inspection by Major W. H. Belson, I.C.C.

On Monday, June 23rd, the battalion was inspected by Major Belson in close order drill, after which the Inspecting Officer, during a speech, congratulated the cadets upon their appearance and urged upon them the importance of the Cadet Work, and also pleaded for continued keenness.

On Tuesday afternoon the battalion carried out an attack across the open fields against a skeleton enemy commanded by Captain Harvey. The attack was commanded by Cadet Major Finlayson. The Right Half of "A" and "B" Companies acted as the main attack under the command of Company Leader Kilpatrick, while the Left half-companies as supports were commanded by Company Leader Woodward. Major Finlayson found it necessary to bring up his supports when the attack was but half completed.

Major Belson, at the end of the proceedings, expressed himself highly pleased with the way in which the whole manoeuvre was carried out.

Annual Cadet Camp. Up to the last week of the term every preparation had been made for the attendance of the battalion at the annual Cadet Camp, which was to have been held on Macaulay Plain, but owing to a single case of German measles it was considered advisable by the medical authorities to cancel the intended attendance of the battalion.

The corps this term consists of one strong company under the command of Company Leader Kilpatrick. Lieutenants Henderson and Stanley are, respectively, in command of the Right and Left half-companies.

The band, owing to the lack of the old stagers, has had to be reorganized, consisting entirely of recruits, except Band-Sergt. Creery and Corpl. Bugler Nichol. However, owing to the hard work of the B.-S. we hope to have, shortly, a band which will give a good account of itself.

The Signalling Section, consisting of six signallers, is under the command of Sergeant de Pencier.

The officers of the Cadet Corps this term are as follows:

Instructors—Lieutenant E. M. Willis and Sergeant F. Soper.

Company Leader—Cadet Captain C. Kilpatrick.

Half-company Leaders—Cadet Lieutenants E. A. Henderson and C. D. Stanley.

Lieutenant-Supernumerary—W. Garrard.

Quartermaster-Sergeant—T. Byrn.

The following promotions took place this term:

To be Band-Sergeant—Corporal Bugler Creery, vice B. S. Sizer, retired.

To be Quartermaster-Sergeant—Corporal T. Byrn, vice W. Rebbeck, retired.

To be Orderly-Room Corporal—Lance-Corporal Atkins, vice J. McKenzie, retired.

To be Corporal—Lance-Corporal Craig, vice Corporal Atkins, transferred.

To be Signalling-Corporal—Signaller Jones, to complete establishment.

RAISING THE NEW FLAG

On Thursday, October 22nd, a very delightful and stirring scene took place on the drill ground, when the new flag of the Empire, presented by the Local Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, was hoisted with appropriate ceremony.

When the Cadet Corps was ranged in front of the flag staff, the officers in front, the band behind, and the junior boys around the two guns, Mr. Barnacle stepped forward and in a few words explained to the boys the reason of their gathering. The cadets then presented arms as Sergeant Soper ran the Union Jack to the masthead, while the band gave in splendid fashion the Royal Salute as the cord was pulled releasing the flag to the breeze. The Rev. W. W. Bolton then addressed the School. He told of his noticing at the beginning of the term that no flag flew as usual, and learning from Mr. Barnacle that the old Union Jack presented some years back by Dr. Young and the Education Department had flown till it could fly no longer, he made up his mind that some one should be found to present a new one, and, approaching the Daughters of the Empire, met with a prompt response that it would not only be a pleasure but a privilege for them to give a new flag to the School. These ladies were an organization not merely local or of the Dominion, but throughout the whole British Empire, banded together to do all they could to foster Patriotism. It was very evident that the true spirit of Love of Country which had always been cultivated in University School was both known and appreciated. The fact that there were at

present over twenty Old Boys on their way to the front, and that Mr. Harvey himself had gone as a Captain in the 88th Fusiliers, showed that the School did more than talk Patriotism. The speaker brought home to the boys what the awful reality of "going to the front" meant, and called upon the corps to show their appreciation of Mr. Harvey in readiness along with the Old Boys to give his life to the Empire, by working hard to keep up the record of the corps, so that, should our Warden be spared to return, he might be given what would be to him the very best of presents, a Cadet Corps in splendid condition of drill. The flag which had just been unfurled, and which would now every day float above the School, stood above all for two things: fair play and the keeping of our word. What it stood for in the Empire it should stand for in the School. Both in school and on the playground every one, masters and boys, should see to it that these great things were kept ever in mind. We all knew that the reason why the Empire was now at war was not for ourselves, but that we simply felt it impossible to break our word to little Belgium. He then spoke of the part flags had ever taken in wars, how before flags there came other symbols, the Romans using their brass Eagle on the summit of a pole, and how, wherever that Eagle went, there the Romans followed even to death. He told of how a year ago he had spent hours in St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, in the very heart of the Empire, gazing at the flags hung round the side chapels. Every one of them had a history; there were marks of battle all over them, rent by swords, pierced by bullets, torn by shells. How many a man had met death bravely and gladly beneath them! What had been done in the past would continue, and the Flag of the Empire would refuse to come down whilst there were found the men who, as now, were rushing to the colours in their thousands.

Mr. Bolton then called upon the School for three cheers for "Our King and our Flag"; "The Daughters of the Empire"; and "Mr. Harvey and the Old Boys at the Front," which were given in proper military style and with great enthusiasm. Thus ended a ceremony which was admirably carried through, and for which hearty thanks are due to Mr. Willis, Sergeant Soper, and the officers of the Corps.

NOTES FROM THE BUTTS.

The results of the open range competitions are highly satisfactory, although it was a great disappointment not to win the C.R.L. after breaking all our former records. It was a case of one School competing against the ten best shots of

a dozen or more Public Schools, of which the winning team was composed. Considering that this competitoin is open to all the Schools of the Dominion, our rifle team certainly has nothing to be ashamed of.

Canadian Rifle League.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total
1. Calgary Public Schools	646	631	651	654	2,582
2. University School	611	628	626	638	2,503
3. Ottawa Collegiate Institute	626	637	617	617	2,496
4. Quebec High School	595	618	620	628	2,461

Imperial Challenge Shield.

In this competition there were 500 teams entered with about 65 prizes. We came 57th, with a prize of \$10.00. This is very nearly the same place that we occupied last year. This match is open to the whole Empire, and we are glad to say that a Canadian team took the highest honours. St. Anne's Collegiate Institute of Nova Scotia was the winner.

British Columbia Rifle Association.

Six boys competed this year, with greater success than in 1913, winning on an average over \$7.00 each, against \$5.00 last year. The highest scores in each were:

Tyro, 200 yard	Garrard,	33
Nanaimo, 200 yards	Williams,	33
Helmcken, 200, 500, 600 yards	Williams,	90
Westminster, 500 yards	Williams,	48
Lieut.-Governor's, 200, 500, 600 yards	Williams,	95
1st Stage, 800, 900, 1,000 yards	Garrard,	66
Vancouver, 600 yards	Finlayson,	44
Dawson, 600, 900 yards	Williams,	57
Bankers', 800 yards	Garrard,	45
Tyro Aggregate	Williams,	298

Greig, Riley and Winch also won prize money as well. Mr. Harvey did best in the Lieutenant-Governor's (97 and 94) and the Vancouver match (47).

Finlayson Shield Competition.

The rivalry in these matches was very great, and it was not until after the last shooting day of the term that it was decided. The Mountaineers, captained by Finlayson, won the shield, although only a very few points separated the four teams. The Islanders, captained by Greig, held the lead up to the last day, when they dropped to last place. The results were as follows:

1. Mountaineers	Finlayson
2. King's Own	Dobbie
3. Rangers	Waldon
4. Islanders	Greig

Inter-School Match of Canada.

This year we did not do as well as we did last year, when we won this competition as well as taking fifth place with our second. This year we came fourth out of twelve teams entered. The results were as follows:

1. Calgary High School	271
2. Quebec High School	260
3. Renfrew Collegiate Institute	254
4. University School	253
5. Ottawa Collegiate Institute	253

The following boys represented the School in the above match:

	200	500	Tot'l
Garrard	31	33	64
Finlayson	32	32	64
Winch	30	33	63
Atkins	32	30	62
Total	125	128	253

In the C.R.L. matches H. Winch was the best, winning the John Roger's rifle and the President's Badge for the best shot in the School. It was a very interesting competition, as Winch only won over Finlayson by one point. The total scores in the four matches are as follows:

School Rifle Team, 1914.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total	
1. H. Winch	61	69	63	65	258	1st class cert.
2. R. H. Finlayson	64	67	64	62	257	1st class cert.
3. A. Williams	63	64	61	65	253	1st class cert.
4. B. Atkins	58	62	67	64	251	1st class cert.
5. A. G. Woodward.....	58	64	60	62	244	1st class cert.
6. W. A. B. Garrard.....	56	59	64	63	242	1st class cert.
7. W. Traeger	60	54	62	63	239	1st class cert.
8. R. C. Woodward.....	62	56	60	61	239	1st class cert.
9. R. B. Waldon	64	60	54	58	238	1st class cert.
10. W. Riley	53	54	61	63	231	1st class cert.

Second Team.

11. M. H. Holmes.....	61	59	58	53	231	1st class cert.
12. H. A. Falk	54	63	48	60	225	1st class cert.
13. H. W. Dobbie.....	54	56	58	62	224	1st class cert.
14. W. A. Cuthbert	54	44	64	54	216	2nd class cert.
15. R. Greig	53	49	51	58	211	2nd class cert.
16. C. Kilpatrick	66	46	57	51	210	2nd class cert.
17. C. Frampton	60	61	..	65	186	2nd class cert.
18. I. Brouse	56	56	..	66	178	
19. A. Kerfoot	54	38	41	42	175	
20. C. J. Holmes	45	44	..	43	132	

The following were the prize winners in the C.R.L. competition:

1. **The John Rogers' Rifle:**
Best aggregate in the C.R.L.H. Winch, 258
2. **Highlanders' Prize:**
Second aggregate in the C.R.L.R. H. Finlayson, 257
3. **Mrs. Greig's Cup:**
Best aggregate in School LeagueA. Williams, 441
4. **Mr. Wallis's Cup:**
Best aggregate under sixteen in the C.R.L.....H. Winch, 258

Section Cup Competition.

This annual match was fired on October 31st, at Clover Point Range, and resulted in a win for No. 4 Section (Sergeant Calder) by a fairly large majority, they getting 27 hits to their nearest opponent's 19. The sections finished as follows:

No. 4.	Sergt. Calder	27 hits
No. 1.	Sergt. Cuthbert	19 hits
No. 2.	Sergt. Challoner	18 hits
No. 3.	Sergt. Kingham	9 hits

The following represented No. 4 Section: Sergt. Calder, Lance-Corpl. Balcom, Ptes. Burton, Turner, de Berigny, Crickmay, Helmcken, Traeger.

Miniature Shooting.

There was a decided improvement in the miniature shooting this year. We did very creditably in the C.R.L. (miniature series), taking fourth place out of twenty teams entered, while last year we only took ninth place out of the same number of contestants. Our average per man was 371.5 out of a possible 400, while the winning team had an average of 384.4. The teams finished as follows:

1.	Hamilton Collegiate Institute	384.4
2.	Calgary Collegiate Institute	383.7
3.	Ottawa Collegiate Institute	376.5
4.	University School	371.5
5.	St. Luke's Boy Knight, 1st Team	368.5

In the above matches Greig took first place after a shoot-off with Wallich. It was a very interesting competition, both having a score of 372.

CANADA'S DUTY TO THE EMPIRE.

Prize Essay of the School; "honourable mention" in Canada.

That Canada, the largest of British over-seas Dominions, should be charged with an important duty towards the Empire is realized not only by the Canadians, but by those who would be benefited by her discharge of it.

A land so extensive, so rich and so admirably placed should certainly be a material supporter of the nation of which it forms a part.

Canada has many advantages over the other colonies, and more is thus expected of her. Indeed, Canada's size, natural wealth and splendid commercial situation between the Old and New Worlds, if coupled with a larger population—one which would uphold the present standing of the Canadian people—would make her, beyond a doubt, the wealthiest and most powerful nation in the world.

Such a condition would strengthen the Empire more than anything else that Canada could accomplish. It thus appears that Canada's first and utmost aim should be the increase of population and the development of a more powerful nation in British North America, which shall maintain the old and glorious traditions of the British people.

The accomplishment of such a task would be the highest fulfilment of Canada's duty to the Empire, since, in such a condition, Canada, in time, could protect the Empire as it has protected her in past years, and during the development of such a state, Canada would not only benefit herself, but would be giving material aid to the rest of the Great Imperial Commonwealth.

With this purpose in view, Canada should, in all cases, have justice so well administered that she will appeal to those who come to make Canada their home, and so that the five hundred thousand white immigrants, who annually come to Canada, will appreciate the value of British citizenship and British institutions, and aid in building Canada and make her a strong nation and a united people.

Better facilities and more encouragement should be given to farmers and miners, whose labours are the backbone of Canadian commerce, so that their success shall be a standing advertisement for the "land of promise."

Advantages should be given to the foreign white labourer, whose citizenship is so necessary to the upbuilding of a mighty land, and let those humble means be deprived of all temptations and all encouragement towards vice and idleness.

The foundations for the building up of a nation's character should be laid in the schools. Here a national feeling should be cultivated and the privileges enjoyed by loyal subjects should be demonstrated.

Now let us consider the political situation. The British Empire is no longer supreme. Other rising nations threaten her security. The German nation, while not so powerful at sea, has an army which, if landed in England, could make a complete conquest within a very short time. The same applies

to Canada. She is in no way prepared to cope with a German attack, but would have to be protected by the British fleet on the Atlantic side, which would be the attacking point of the Germans.

A German invasion, however, is not inevitable: a peaceful agreement may be reached, and the German's similarity of character to that of the English may help to bring this about.

Besides, a German conquest would not destroy art, science or any civilized custom, and is hence less to be feared, not only because of its improbability, but because its effect would not be so disastrous.

But the peril which is to be feared is an Oriental invasion. Not only would it be invincible, whether it came by degrees or by force, but its effect on Canada would be disastrous. It would destroy all culture and advanced civilization; it would stamp out the Canadian nation forever and ruin the Empire.

The ever-increasing populations of China, India and Japan are becoming more and more dissatisfied with their present condition. Their country is crowded and overrun; there is no room for the advance they desire. The country to the north is not worth conquest: it is wild and inhospitable. European ideas and advanced facilities for carrying on war are creeping into these countries, and with them comes the lust for conquest and enlargement—at any cost. These great heathen nations have been sleeping through centuries and have not shared in the advance prevalent in the Western World. They have kept up their ancient barbarian customs, and while they slept the West has been progressing. Now, however, a spirit has come upon the Chinese. Learning has shown them their state, and they realize that, with such a population, they should have higher standing among the nations. Their population cannot increase without an outlet. They must, at a time not very remote, seek new homes and lay the foundations for new colonies, an enterprise which China has never attempted before. They have conquered before, however, and Europe still suffers from the results of those conquests. The thoughtlessness, barbaric cruelty and lust for destruction, which was the outstanding feature of the fierce Huns, Tartars and Mongols has left a blot on the history of civilization. While an Oriental invasion might not be quite as devastating now, it must be remembered that until only fifty years ago the Chinese were in practically the same condition as were the Huns and Tartars. Fifty years or less may be sufficient to introduce new methods and new ideas, but it is far from enough to change the national character of these people, and, therefore, an Oriental conquest would

probably be just as destructive as those of centuries before, for it is impossible to conceive what they might do when aroused. Whether gradual or forceful, the results would be the same. The only means of stopping the advent of these hordes is the maintenance of a modern navy on the side where the conquest is expected—the Pacific. Once the Orientals landed, no check to their advance could be given. The entire Canadian population could not cope even with the vanguard. On the sea, however, with a modern navy, they could be repulsed or, at least, checked, and the Empire could be saved.

To retreat to the Rockies and surrender the coastal strip to the invaders would not only be giving away some of the most valuable land in the Empire, but would be supplying them with a stepping-stone for their advance over the whole of Canada, for once they can secure a foothold in Canada it would be useless to try to check their advance.

Canada has proved her loyalty to England before, and would find little trouble in supplying the men to work the ships needed for a modern Pacific fleet. Fishing should be encouraged among the white population, for this supplies the best material, though it must be admitted that the inland states have furnished the United States with very efficient seamen.

The occasions on which Canada has done her duty to the Empire are many. Among them stands the heroic determination of the United Empire Loyalists, who, rather than desert their flag, remained loyal without promise of recompense, although tempted by the promise of independence and luxury.

In the Boer war Canada came to the front, when, at Paardeberg, after a resistance of ten days, Cronje was forced to surrender through the capture of a strong strategical point by the Canadians, after the loss of much blood on the part of the latter in this fight for the Empire.

In the war of 1812, while Canada was unable to give much help, Canadians showed that they could protect themselves by successfully withstanding the attacks of the United States, whose population was fifteen times that of Canada.

The Fenian Raid was suppressed in 1866 by Canadians alone, who, in doing so, did not only aid the Empire, but demonstrated that they were ready to fight for their flag and country.

Within the British Empire is found the best expression of equal rights, freedom of speech and action, self-government, security of life and property. To be brief, it stands recognized as the best guardian of civil and religious liberty.

There are no other nations whose claim is so secure, and should Britain have to bow to the superiority of another nation, Canada, not to mention the rest of the Empire, would be ruined.

Therefore, it is not only desirable, but indispensable for Canada to help in the preservation of the Empire, and to strengthen the ties of good-feeling and imperial sympathy which now exist.

“We sailed wherever ship could sail,
We founded many a mighty state;
Pray God our greatness may not fail
Through craven fears of being great.”

C. L. SHAW.

THE WAR.

“August 4th, 1914, will go down to eternity as the most fateful day in German history,” says the Imperial Chancellor. So be it! To us of the British Empire it will be a day of equally great significance. It must always be remembered as the day on which the Empire decided, for weal or woe (the former, as we all hope), to abide by its word and solemn treaty obligations.

Scraps of paper are the means by which civilized peoples bind themselves to do or not to do. If such scraps of paper are to be set at naught, at the bidding of necessity, which knows no law, then the whole fabric of civilization perishes.

To Belgium we were pledged. Her neutrality we had guaranteed, and to maintain our word of honour we fight.

No war has ever knit the Empire as this. No war can ever bring more glory to the Empire. Had we other choice we would have avoided the conflict—not from fear, but to avoid human misery and bloodshed. No great nation can undertake war lightheartedly. As with men, so with nations, destiny is the only choice. The British race, in spite of its muddling-through characteristics, has achieved a glorious Empire. To engage in a great war is to risk all, but to fail to rise at the need of Imperial honour is to lose all.

The enemy, as regards preparedness in men and material, had the initial advantage. Since the Franco-Prussian war he has drilled and drilled. All was ready for the great onslaught. Apparently nothing had been left to chance. Yet, spite of every and all preparation, war must always be the greatest of all chances. The human factor is always beyond the range of deduction. In a given emergency it is not possible to say what each or every man will do. Events both in peace and war are always giving the lie to forecasts and prognostications.

No event could have so undeceived the enemy as the resistance of gallant little Belgium. The defence of Liege gave time for the despatch of the British expeditionary force.

This force, so insignificant in numbers, has magnificently maintained the fighting tradition of the race. The enemy thought we would not fight for "A scrap of paper." Then he belittled us by asking what could a few British divisions do on the Continent in so vast a war. The answer lies in the fact that, though outnumbered by great odds, General French was able to outwit him in every particular. He did not allow his gallant forces to be outflanked and shut up in Maubeuge, where surrender would have been certain. No! at the risk of annihilation by overwhelming masses, he kept the field and participated in the general scheme of strategy. In this way the retreat from Mons was only the prelude to the turn of the tide. Let us not forget that a strategic retreat demands the highest skill and resourcefulness. In this, as of old, the British have shown themselves superb. Nothing has happened just like it before. Nothing could so discourage an enemy. To be near Paris was not to be at Paris. The cup of bitterness began to fill. "Back! and Back!" was the order given by the enemy. Forward and forward, the Allies pressed him. The battles of the five rivers have cost the enemy much more than the Allies. His offensive tactics have been weakened. Retire farther he must. Time is with the Allies. Antwerp he has taken, but the Belgium army had flown. It still fights in West Flanders.

To us at this far-flung corner of the Empire it is doubly gratifying to know that our School has always given its scholars their first lessons in shooting and drill, and that at this eventful time we are well represented in the field by one of our principals, Capt. R. V. Harvey, of the 88th Victoria Fusiliers, and upwards of thirty Old Boys.

While we have no doubt that the Empire will be equal to all the demands of the war, our prayer for those who have gone to the front from this School is, "God grant them all a safe return with honour!"

E. A. TUNNICLIFFE.

THE CAMERA CLUB.

Great interest was taken in photography during the Summer term. The membership amounted to twenty—a greater number than we have ever had before. It was rather disappointing that only seven boys entered the competition, though some of the pictures were very good. The subjects chosen were:

Portrait.

Landscape
Exterior

Interior
Summer Scene

Set of Four Pictures of School Buildings.

The prizes were awarded as follows:

Portrait—1st (judged by Mr. Harvey).....Lennie ii; value \$2.50
Portrait—2nd (judged by the Prefects).....Fraser; value \$2.00
Landscape—1st (judged by the Prefects).....Lennie ii; value \$2.50
Landscape—2nd (judged by the Prefects)....de Pencier ii; value \$2.50
Exterior—1st (judged by the Prefects).....Lennie ii; value \$2.50
Exterior—2nd (judged by the Prefects)....de Pencier ii; value \$2.50
Interior—1st (judged by the Prefects).....Heggie i; value \$2.50
Summer Scene—1st (judged by the Prefects)....Lennie i; value \$2.50

The prize, value \$5.00, offered for the set of four pictures of the School Buildings by the late Mr. Clouston had one clause, namely, that at least four should compete. Only two boys entered, so no prize could be awarded.

A very hearty vote of thanks is extended to the masters who so generously donated the prizes, and we hope and feel sure that next year every member will enter some of his pictures.

F. ASHLEY SPARKS.

NORTHERN DOGS.

Whilst at Nome at the end of August last, waiting for a steamer to bring me home, I looked around for some new experience to help fill up the time, and I found it.

If you look at a map of Alaska you will see that Nome is at the head of Behring Sea, on the south of Seward Peninsula, near to the strait which leads into the Arctic Ocean. It is here that the wonderful sands of gold were discovered and thousands rushed north in 1900 to become rich by digging along the sea shore. There is nothing to stop the great waves rolling continuously on the beach when a nor'easter rages; there can be no gold digging then, and even the steamers have to keep far out, the passengers reaching shore by an overhead cable: but that is another story.

This one tells how I rode on the one and only dog railroad in the world. It was thus. The eighty miles of rails laid in 1900, by private enterprise, from Nome inland to touch the creeks of gold was crushed out of existence by a too heavy Government tax. Seeing that there are only four months out of the twelve in any year when the railway can be used, owing to ice and snow, the road could not possibly be made to pay, weighed down with such a levy on its profits. For some years it lay unused; when but quite lately a big Norwegian—Matson by name—ventured to become the lesee on a basis of a percentage of the profits.

Instead of cars and trucks he uses trolleys; instead of engines he uses dogs. Hearing of this strange thing, I at once sought this man out, and engaged a seat for the Friday's run of the dogmobile.

A 9 a.m. sharp I was at the starting point, which was at no station, but in the middle of the street. Two trolleys coupled together were piled high with freight; a seat was fixed up in my honour, and harnessed in front were twelve huskie dogs and Black Nettie as the leader. There were 2,500 pounds of freight aboard, and four passengers, one of whom was a mining inspector going out to look over a dredge up Hobson Creek, twenty or more miles inland.

All aboard! and "Mush," the magic word, and off we went; no laggard pace, but a trot which covered the ground at a fast clip. No two rails in a straight line with one another, ballasting conspicuous by its absence; no attempt at any grading; it rose and fell did that railroad just as did the ground around. How engines and cars ever kept their balance is hard to conceive. There were four miles first of fairly level land, then a five-mile climp "up grade" over the Divide from the head of Anvil Creek to the head of Dexter. Every dog worked with a will; no whip, only "Mush!" They were crazy to be off at the start; they were just as eager all the day long.

When we reached the summit, and the passengers helped to pull the trolleys the last mile, we tied up four of the team in the deserted station of Dexter, for now the hardest part of the journey was over. The howls of those left behind were piteous; they wanted to enjoy all the fun. Then the "coasting" began; but first the dogs were unharnessed and put on the trolleys, all mixed up with the freight and ourselves; I had three sitting on my feet, and Black Nettie on a box behind with her pretty head over my shoulder. We were off, and we went dashing down grade for six miles, taking turns which made me grip on tight, and over trestles in which many a tie was missing. Our way was along a mountain side, with the valley of the Nome River at first far below, but at the end of the six-mile "coast" we crossed it by a bridge and drew up at a road house—nothing but a tent. Here we lunched on bread and ham and coffee, to which I stood "treat"; but not so the dogs—they eat but once a day. Then off again for another six-mile run, slightly up grade, along the Nome to Hobson, which was the limit of that day's run. Here the freight was all unloaded, and the Inspector and I walked a couple of miles up a creek to the dredge, which was ripping up the bed for the Arctic Mining Company. But first Nome River had to be crossed, and there was neither bridge nor stones. Matson, in high gum boots, offered me his broad back, and on it I safely made the crossing. Again on our return he gallantly did the same. Then hitching the dogs on, off homewards we went.

Those dogs are "knowing." When the time comes for hitching up, each one steps up as its name is called. They

know, too, the drinking spots by the wayside, and the whole train will switch off suddenly and plunge, harness and all, into the pool or stream. On our return to Dexter, where we had left the four dogs, we uncoupled all and had another six-mile "coast," after taking most of the dogs aboard; but this was a far steeper grade and accordingly the pace was faster and faster, until it looked at times that we should shoot the track as we flew around corners; but somehow or other we got down safely, and once more hitching up, the dog-mobile reached Nome by 7 p.m., and I had had a certainly unique experience.

W. W. BOLTON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

Ottawa, 13th May, 1914.

Sir:

With reference to my letter of the 22nd of April, No. 23/5/2, on the subject of the reorganization of the Royal Naval College of Canada, Halifax, N.S., I have the honour to inform you that information has been received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the effect that they are prepared to accept annually eight candidates from the College, who have completed the three years' course, provided they attain a standard to be set by the Admiralty.

These young gentlemen will be received in the Imperial Navy as Naval Cadets, prior to their appointment as Midshipmen; they will, of course, require to conform to the same rules and regulations, and will be subject to similar rates of pay and allowances, as all other Officers serving in the Royal Navy.

Further details regarding this will be promulgated later, and if, in the meantime, you desire any further information, I shall be glad to hear from you.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,

Deputy Minister.

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